REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.623.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. "ASSYRIA" 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEASMAN, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The "Assyria" is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

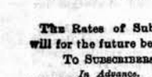
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October, and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the "Assyria."

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Aratil, Quilon, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked direct or outright by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Compagnie Ie de France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, JASK BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Lutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA,	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Intermediate Ports

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 8 A.M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veraval. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY,
No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.
Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
Khoja Molla.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.

OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York, and Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THIS AGENCY receives Parcels for delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at an uniform rate of 8 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight, up to 50 lbs., except Jewellery and other valuable articles.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping, Agency, and other incidental charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House and forwarded to any part of India at moderate rates.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct, 1876.
VENETIA	3,726	450	...G. J. Bibb	2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	2,932	450	...W. D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1,482	250	...E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,964	450	...D. Bannold	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	...C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2,933	450	...P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Musagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

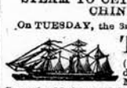
A small Steamer will leave the New Lock Head at Musagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,723 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	25th Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th N'v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	23th Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 400

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL ,, 21st October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL to follow.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line. They present a splendid opportunity to INTENDING PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

2 cases gilt and flower empty essence bottles, 6 cases metal snuff boxes, 10 cases sewing thread on tickets, 5 cases metal spoons, 20 casks iron wire, Nos. 16, 18, 20.

By order of Cassom Abdoolrahimon, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Labs Peesha Taba Murkat.

1 case 200 packs ball thread.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's plateware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Jonar Warden, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a Hand some English built Brougham, a powerful Australian Horse, a Valuable collection of Choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 112 Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horse, plants, &c., the property of Sir Coon H. W. Graham.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th at 6 A.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the low-trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now Land in Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. and B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 28TH SEPT.

STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with the Comedietta,
CHRISTMAS BOXES.
And conclude with the favourite Burlesque
by H. J. Byron.
FRA DIAVOLO !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re, 1.
PIT EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th September 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer EUROPEAN, Sidthorpe, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Section 153 of Act X. of 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of October 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 8, Elphinstone Circle, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of having laid before the Shareholders the ACCOUNTS of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and hearing the Liquidator's explanation.

HORMUSJEE N. SAKLATWALLA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th September 1876.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED STEWARDESS for a Steamer. Apply "B. B. Y.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER. Apply immediately, with Testimonials, to KHUBERDJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 144, Bazaar Gate. PORTUGUESE, preferred.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

THE PILOTS' CASE—D. Jolley and others *vs.* The Secretary of State for India. A Verbatim Report with Judgment sold at the Caxton Press. Price 1 Rupee

WANTED, a Seaworthy Schooner-rigged SCREW STEAMER, about 150 Tons Register. Address "S. M.," care of *Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... ,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners	...		5 0	5 8	4-0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1866, *by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.*

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MANAGER :
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Offices : 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate to me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____

Residence _____

Profession _____

Post Town _____ dated this _____ day of _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.

† Please to sign legibly.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS.

We have a large variety of these in every size.

THE GALATEA. A thoroughly useful Suit. White Drill, Striped Blue, Braid White, Blue Linen Collar and Cuffs.

Sizes..... 1, 3,
Rs... 12-8, 14-8 Suit.

THE BRIGHTON. White Drill, Russia Braided, Blue Serge, Collar and Cuffs.

Sizes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
Rs...10-8, 11-8, 12-8 13-8, 14-8 Suit.

THE PRINCE GEORGE. Fancy Striped Drill, Braided throughout.

Sizes... 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
Rs. 11-8, 12-8, 13-8, 14-8, 15-8

THE ETON. Fancy Grey Mixed Tweed.

Sizes..... 0, 1, 2
Rs... 18-8 20, 22 Suit.

THE PRINCE FREDERICK. Blue or Drab Striped Satin Jean, a useful Suit.

Sizes... 1, 2, 3, 4,
Rs. 10-8, 11-8, 12-8, 13-8

THE HASTINGS. Dark Oxford Mixture, Bound Black Silk Braid, Russia Edging.

Sizes..... 1, 2, 3,
Rs... 20, 23, 25-8 Suit.

THE RINK. Very thin light Grey Venetian, for best wear.

Sizes.. 2, 3, 4,
Rs. 25-8, 27-8 30

THE CHESTERFIELD. Fancy Light Grey Mixture, suitable for Half-mourning, Bound Silk Braid, with Russia Edging.

Sizes... 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
Rs. 16-8, 17-8, 18-8, 21, 22-8 Suit.

THE LORNE. Blue Venetian, very light in texture, Bound Black Silk Braid and bandsomely trimmed, with Silk Russia.

Sizes.. 0, 1, 2, 3,
Rs. 25 27-8, 28-8 30 Suit.

THE HARROW. Light Grey Venetian, Bound with Silk Braid, a thorough useful Suit.

Sizes... 1, 2, 3,
Rs. 22, 23-8, 25 Suit.

Our New Stock of Woollens have arrived, in all the latest styles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

CHOWK HOTEL.

MATHERAN.

WILL BE OPENED from the 1st October.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ICE.

IN future ICE will be SOLD at the BYCULLA ICE DEPOT for CASH ONLY.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, &c.

Of Monkton's Azure-laid paper, ruled, folioed, indexed, &c., bound rough Calf with Cloth sides, &c.

6 quire	ROYAL DOUBLE LEDGERS, ruled double Cash, etc., etc., etc.	Rs.	25 0
6 quire	MEDIUM SINGLE LEDGERS, double Cash, etc.	,,	25 0
5 quire	DEMY SINGLE LEDGERS,	,,	16 0
5 quire	,, CASH BOOKS,	,,	16 0
5 quire	,, DAY BOOKS,	,,	16 0
5 quire	,, JOURNALS,	,,	16 0
4 quire	,, CASH BOOKS,	,,	13 4
5 quire	FOOLSCAP SINGLE LEDGERS,	,,	12 0
5 quire	,, CASH BOOKS,	,,	11 4
5 quire	,, JOURNALS,	,,	12 0
4 quire	,, JOURNALS,	,,	10 0

FOOLSCAP SIZE BOOKS of best azure-laid paper bound in Basil and marbled paper covers and leaves, ruled plain or for cash, with folio, columns, and heading :—

2 quire Rs. 3-8, 3 quire Rs. 4-8, 4 quire Rs. 5-8, 5 quire. 6 8

DEMY QUARTO ditto ditto, without folio, column or heading :—

1½ quire Rs. 3-8 2 quire 4 8

PRIVATE LEDGERS, bound Morocco, with spring lock and duplicate keys :—

Octavo size, Rs. 4-12, Post quarto 6 12

Manuscript Books of all kinds. Metallic and other Note Books, &c. &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866," and in the Matter of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with exemplification of Probate of the Will and Codicil annexed) of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of the Right Honourable WILLIAM ROSE BARON SANDHURST, late of No. 18, Grosvenor Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died (leaving a Will and Codicil) at No. 18, Grosvenor Gardens aforesaid on the 23rd day of June 1876, and Letters of Administration (with Will and Codicil annexed) to whose property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th day of September, instant, to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, one of the Constituted Attorneys of the Right Honourable MARGARET BARONESS SANDHURST, Executrix, and SAMUEL MANSFIELD and HORATIO MANSFIELD, Executors of the abovenamed deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the said Right Honble William Rose Baron Sandhurst deceased, are required on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of October, 1876, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 23 Apollo street, Bombay, the particulars of such claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and at the exp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH SEPT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened firm with probable sales 12,000 bales, but during the day the demand evidently became more active, the estimated business at the close being 18,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered throughout, as also were arrivals, G. F. Westerns, September-October shipment, via Cape, being quoted again at ¢ 5/16d. per lb.

New York telegrams of Saturday give ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 11¼ cents., but December shipment is quoted at 11 5/16 cent., an advance of ¼ cent. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	14,000	10,000	8,000
Total since 1st September	135,000	113,400	56,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported by Reuter as steady, and from private sources we learn that purchases are more difficult to effect at previous rates. The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. Consols are still quoted at 96¾d., and French Rentes at 106¾d. A withdrawal of £68,000 from the Bank of England is advised, but it would be premature to infer from this that any improvement in the demand for money had set in.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 52½d. per oz., but from what we can learn there are few buyers of any importance at the quotation.

Business here has been particularly quiet today, partly owing to a Parsee holiday and in part to the general dulness of the season. No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of Interest and Discount at to-day's Board meeting.

In STERLING EXCHANGE transactions have been very limited. In the morning rates opened with a very firm appearance, but later on a quieter feeling set in and as the close there was rather more disposition to buy than sell although forward business is still practicable both in buying and selling at about current figures. For this mail we shall of course be guided by the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-morrow, but in looking to the future we cannot overlook the fact that sterling rates in China continue to give way, the latest quotation reported from Hongkong being 3s. 11d. per Dollar. To-day's closing rates on London are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 5/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 7/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been no business.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull in the extreme. There are no buyers of any amount and quotations are therefore to a great extent nominal. We call Fours, Rs. 100; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 110 ; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with a downward tendency. The only business done has been in Spinning and Weaving shares which in most instances have undergone a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON is very firm but there is nothing doing for export. The local Spinning Companies continue steady buyers of Compta and Dholleras descriptions at comparatively full rates, but until after the Dewalee we cannot look for transactions worthy of notice.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every way. Very little cargo is offering and such as there is finds tonnage by steamer for Liverpool at £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 by steamer.

PIECE GOODS have not altered. The demand is slow in the extreme and clearances are restricted to small parcels of standard goods at about previous prices, the tendency, however, being easier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8p.at	Agra Bank	110
40,000	250	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
30,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	7125
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
24,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of H. L. & China	300
40,000	$125	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank .	335
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do.	175
37,32	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India.	110 xd.
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	5.0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

75	1,250	all	50 p.a	Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,230
25	1,000	1,000	10 p.ct	Carnatic Mills Co.	1,105
50	2,5..	,,	150	Commercial Alliance Spinning	2,525
20,000	100	80	..	Dharamsey Jeraj & Co.	75
300	2,500	all	..	Dhurmungur M. & P. Co.	1 800
900	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Hindoostan United	1,155 xd.
1,800	10	all	10 p.c	Ironside Mills	145
1,000	500	all	...	John S. & W. Co.	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,080
2 0	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
300	2,000	,,	...	Dharamsey Spinning ...	1,800
1,800	1,25	all	50 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co....	1,2 0
1,800	1,000	all	50 p.c	Great Eastern	1,195
2 00	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	275
672	1,000	all	10 p.c	Hindustan S. & W. Co....	1,200
1,200	1,000	750	10 p.c	Hyderabad S. & W. Co.	6.0
75	1,000	all	40 p.c	Jeeraj Balloo Mills	1,190
75	1,0	all	90 p.c	Khandesh Spinning	1,060
2,400	1,000	all	...	K. Muncnjee S. & W. Co.	1,205
80	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
400	1000	all	75 p.c	Madras U. Spinning	1,185
3,500	5s	25	..	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co	410
2,0..	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,385
1. 42	1,000	all	30 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,300 xd.
4,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.....	855
990	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	940
140	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	930
2,800	1,000	all	...	Nowroji S. & W. Co.....	965
1,0	625	all	8 p.c	Oriental	805
6	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,210
1,8	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	960
650	1,000	250	50 p.c	Soomerdas Spinning	1,020 xd.
500	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do 1/4 share.	...
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co...	1,000
50	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	700

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,155
7,50	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	170
1,75	2,000	1,000	70 p.a.	Mazagon Land	460
6,50	1 400	all	10 do.	Worli Canning Land Company, Limited	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	9,5..	1500	16 p.ct.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
675	1,000	all	80 p.c	Bombay Saw Mills Co...	700
800	800	300	26 p.c	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
1,150	200	100	7½ p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Bldg. Co...	430
1,800	500	all	8 p.ct	Preacher & Co.....	410
3,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Viegas Patent Slip Co'..	38

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

From the returns on the progress of British shipping recently issued by the Board of Trade, we learn that the shipping of the British Empire aggregates 7,744,257 tons of which 6,087,701 tons belong to the United Kingdom. Thus the United Kingdom owns nearly five-sixths of the shipping of the British Empire. Other maritime countries, that is the United States and all the nations of Europe, except Russia, Spain, and Portugal, possess an aggregate tonnage of no more than 11,225,311 tons. The shipping of the British Empire in mere capacity, therefore, without reference to the quality, age, or character of the vessels, is equal to two-thirds of the shipping of all other maritime countries. Next to ourselves, the United States have the greatest merchant navy. Taken altogether, it has a tonnage of 4 772,217 tons. But of this total no more than 1,553,827 tons are engaged in the foreign trade. The remaining three and a quarter millions of tons are employed in the lake, river, and coasting trade. Into this latter trade no foreign vessel, not even no foreign-built vessel, is admitted; and the immense seaboard and vast lakes and rivers, being thus retained for the exclusive employment of United States shipping, of course, support a very large fleet. But the marine engaged in the foreign trade—which, being open to competition, is alone comparable with our own—is, it will be seen, smaller than the merchant navies of our own colonies and of possessions; and it shows no tendency to increase. Next to the United States, Norway possesses the greatest tonnage, 1,245 223; Germany possesses the next largest, 1 058 263, and France almost equals Germany, 1,037,273. Thus France, with her vast seaboard, occupies only the fifth rank among maritime countries, if we reckon by tonnage only. We need hardly say, however, that it is the steam fleet which at present determines the maritime rank of a country. In steamers we are still more superior to the rest of the world than we are made to appear by the foregoing statistics. The steam tonnage of the British Empire is 2,072,804 tons; that of the United Kingdom alone 1,940,157; while all other countries own no more than 1,838,945 tons. Thus the United Kingdom alone has a greater steam navy than all other maritime countries together. As before, the United States stand next to Great Britain, with 976,978 steam tons in the coasting trade, and 191,989 in the foreign trade; a total of 1,168,967. France now, however, takes the third place, with 194,546 tons, or a little more than the American tonnage in the foreign trade. Then follows Spain, Germany, with 189 998 tons, while Norway which takes precedence of both Germany and France in aggregate tonnage, is left far behind in the race here. With regard to the additions to these navies, we find Great Britain still ahead with 502,428 tons added last year, and the United States still next, with 297,630. Three years ago, the last date for which we have the figures, Norway was third. But we have no returns from Germany. The addition to the French mercantile marine in 1874 was only 59,814 tons. In our own case there were in 1874, 284 444 sailing tons added to the register, and 248 285 steam tons. The new steamers, therefore, almost equalled the new sailing vessels. There were deducted, however, 263 670 sailing tons, and only 91,718 steam tons. Consequently the net addition was 19 374 sailing tons and 156,572 steam tons. In other words, the sailing fleet was little more than kept up, the steam fleet was substantially increased.—*Economist.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. SCIO, 928 tons, Captain J. Seaborne, sailed yesterday for Bussorah in ballast.

THE BARQUE NENUPHAR, 392 tons, Captain John Souter, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (September 7th), with a cargo of 8,410 bags Sugar 4 bales hides and ten deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,466 tons, Captain T. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 1st), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr. and Mrs. Daes, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and child, Col. Baumgartner, Mr. Martin, Mr. Seppett, and Lieut. Coles.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Nenuph r.....	Souter	Mauritius, Sept 7.
26	City of Baltimore(s)	Collins	Liverpool, Sept 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Scio (s)	Seaborne	Bussorah.

‖ The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
23	Henry Miller	Coconada.
	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
	Bokhara (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
23	Choice	Coconada.
	Ava (s)	Bombay.
	Syria	Calcutta.
24	Hope	Coconada.
	Bochara (s).....	Galle, Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—35 cases slates, Walsh, Lovett and Co.
Childwall Hall s—900 bundles hoop iron, Tezpall Gopejee ; 350 bundles bar iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LOND N.

Lombardy s—2,158 casks spelter, Vibhoo kandass Amrutlall ; 77 kegs iron nail-, Amirudin Fazulally ; 3 hogsheads claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ben Nevis—5 cases bottling wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 2 casks zinc paint, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee ; 25 cases eau de cologne, John S Elmore and Co ; 1 case pen-ls, Rahboy Tyebally.
Renown s—1 case slate pencil, The Agra Bank.
Afton—2 cases bracking, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Meroe—26 cases slates, Rahboy Tyebally.
Scio s—25 cas s mat-es, John S Elmore and Co.
J C Stevenson s—200 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s 6 casks claret, 2 cases oil of almond and 20 case todawater corks, D S Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—254 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arby; 55½ cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Valubdass ; 403 bags wheat, Runu ally Allyruzy ; 1,033 bags wheat, Mackinlay, Shimpson and Co ; 95 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondurjee ; 125 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Dossa Morarjee and Co ; 25 bales wool, Valubdass Nursey ; 20 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum ; 2,400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Venetia s—200 bal s cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Calipso s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—7 cases fishmaws, Mahamedbhoy Rowjee ; 19 cases sharkfins, and fishmaws, Gulamhoosein Jonmahamed ; 43 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 108 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Girdharilal Futtachund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 885
Temperature of the Air.....	81 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76 2
Dew Point	74 3
Relative humidity of Air	793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4 6
Maximum temperature of air (readings at 6 p.m.)	86 4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	76 4
General Direction of wind .....W, ENE, E, W, WNW W WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours,.....	137
Fall of Rain	0 0 inches
Total fall during the month	4 71 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	50 04 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Coles, Lieut, Bengal 36th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Baumgar ner, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 26.

Walker, Capt, Bombay 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
White, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Deolalee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 23.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MR W E H Forsyth, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, has obtained three months' leave in extension of the leave granted to him by the Court's Notification dated 25th April 1876.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Pope, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from 22nd Aug 1876, under Sec 11 (a), and subsidiary leave for thirty days from 22nd July 1876, under Sec 18 (a), of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C Heymeringer, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th Aug 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Holstebro, Traffic Clerk, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Sec 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the morning of 11th July 1876.

Mr C Lyne, Signaller has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 7th July 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt J H L Greenfield, 2nd-in Command and Squadn Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, availed himself, with effect from the 5th Sept 1876, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2503/1 92 G, dated 15th Aug 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OUDH.

Privilege leave for one month and one day is granted to Mr B Strainforth, Asst Supt of Police, Kheri, from 29th Sept 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H T Todd, Registrar, Lucknow Div., to officiate as Dist Supt, Police, Kheri, during Mr Stainforth's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

1st Circle.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Maj D O Walker, R E, Ex Engr, Din pore Division, Mily Works, from 25th inst.

3rd Circle—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Barrack Sergt S F Newman, Meerut Divn Mily Works, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

4th Circle—With reference to Notification No 90 of the 16th ult, by the Insp Ge ge al Mily Works, Sergeant S Fraser, Supervisor, left the Kasauli Division, Mily Works, on the forenoon of the 6th current "en route" to join his new appointment in the 2nd Circle, Mily Works.

7th Circle—Mr J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts Mily Works, joined the 2nd Circle, Bareilly, on the forenoon of the 23rd Aug 1876.

8th Circle—Lt Thurburn, R E, Asst ner, 1st grade, 2nd Peshawar Divn, Mil Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No 994 of 9th June 1876, on the 15th ultimo, before noon.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days is granted to Lt W G Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Peshawar Divn from such d te as he may avail himself thereof.

Lt Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate during his absence, subject to the approval of the Govt of India. Lt Nicholson availed himself of the above leave on the 16th ultimo afternoon.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J E Hilton, C E, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Mooltan Divn, from the 1st Sept, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Capt Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate as Ex Engr, during Mr Hilton's absence, or till further orders, subject to the approval of the Govt of India. Mr Hilton availed himself of the leave on the 2nd inst afternoon.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr E J Lemaistre, Superv sor, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr J O'Callaghan, Traffic Supt, Rajputana Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Tirhoot Railway on special duty.

Mr P D Barclay, Asst Traffic Supt, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt, Rajputana Railway, during the absence of Mr O'Callaghan, or until further orders.

Mr A Stephenson, Asst Traffic Supt, Tirhoot Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana Railway, as a temporary measure

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept. Notification No 369, dated 22nd Aug 1874, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engrs, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are posted as follows :—

Lt R C Maxwell, and Lt W V Constable, to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Lt R Jennings, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lt H Finnis and Lt C R Hoskyn, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt W Sedgwick, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 388 of the 9th Sept 1876, F. I. Maxwell, R E, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr J C Jowett, Asst Engr 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Kotri Division during the absence on privilege of Mr J W Henry, or until further orders.

Mr A B Thomson, Asst Locomotive Supt, transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley Railway in Notification No 113 of the 1st July 1876, is permanently posted to the Punjab Northern Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 388 of the 14th Sept 1876, Mr R J Ives, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the Delhi-Umballa Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 57, dated 30th June 1876 at Mooltan, on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Shujabad Divn. Mooltan Dist.

The following transfer has been made by the Suptdg Engr, Lower Sind :—

Mr J G Jowett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Schwan to the Kotri Divn.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

In the Notification No. 105, date 9th Septr 1876, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr A W Spratt, Overseer, 1st grade, for " with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Sept 1876," read " with effect fro m the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1876."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—September 19th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Colonel W. R. Alexander, Commanding 1st Sind Horse, of a son.
SIMPSON—September 24th, at Poona, the wife of R. Salisbury Simpson, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MONTGOMERIE—September 22nd, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Major P. Montgomerie, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, of a daughter.
McLEAN—September 17th, at Murree, the wife of Major C. S. McLean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.

COOKE—September 22nd, at Allahabad, Margaret, the dearly loved wife of Lieut. Edward S. Cooke, 24th Regiment Bengal Infantry.
SAUNDERS—September 24th, at Allahabad, Nora, the dearly beloved child of Major and Mrs. Henry G. Saunders, aged 10 months and 7 days.
WALL—September 17th, at Lucknow, Robert James, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Joseph Wall, aged 14 years and 10 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M."—Your letter on the recent discussion on religious topics comes rather late. You write in support of the religion of the Parsees, but, as you correctly remark, "My impression was that the discussion had no reference to the religion of the Parsees."

"J. R."—Your remarkable monkey and monkey fish are sufficiently well known already. No special notice of them is required.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876.

YESTERDAY what has been called the Moylan Defamation Case was decided in the Criminal Court of Sessions in a way which, we confess, does not surprise us. Mr. Billimoria, a respectable Parsee gentleman, Secretary of the Fort Press Company, was charged with defaming Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Bombay, by having, at a meeting of his Company, declined to explain an item in the accounts which set forth, or rather insinuated, that Mr. Moylan had received a bribe of Rs. 500, or a portion of Rs. 500, "for giving advice to the engineer." It is a singular thing for a man to be charged with defamation for declining to make the defamatory statement, but the law is a mysterious code of regulations, and there is little doubt that under the Penal Code Mr. Billimoria's manner of declining to explain the item, while at the same time telling the shareholders that any one of them might examine the item for himself, could be interpreted as defamation. At the particular meeting of the Fort Press Company at which the alleged defamation occurred, Mr. Billimoria, as Chairman, was in an awkward predicament. Circumstances appear to have checkmated him in such a way that he could not move without defaming Mr. Moylan. If he held his tongue and merely referred the clamorous shareholders by a signal with his finger to the account book he would have committed defamation, for the comprehensiveness of the Penal Code fully provides for defamation by signs. If he spoke and quoted the account book or explained its contents, it would have been defamation all the same. Mr. Billimoria was therefore placed in an ingenious fix. The Fates had decided that on the eventful day, when the meeting of the Fort Press Company was held, Mr. Billimoria should defame Mr. Moylan whether he opened his lips or kept them shut ; and accordingly defame Mr. Moylan he did. Hence his appearance at the Criminal Sessions and his narrow escape from the clutches of British justice. Had his fate lain in the hands of the Judge he would certainly have been punished for his unspoken defamation, inasmuch as His Lordship's summing up was distinctly in Mr. Moylan's favour. Sir Charles Sargent relied a good deal upon the absolute character of the evidence, but we think that much of that evidence was of an unsatisfactory character and the greater portion suggestive rather than decisive. It was one of these cases in which a jury are sometimes puzzled to know whether to give a verdict according to the bare facts laid before them or according to what they think would under the circumstances be a just verdict. We are not astonished therefore that the jury declined to give a verdict against Mr. Billimoria, or to give any verdict at all, and we think the Judge exercised a wise discretion in discharging both the jury and the prisoner. His Lordship said that if he considered it necessary he would order a new trial, but we hope he will not place Mr. Billimoria before him again, as we can see no good purpose that would be gained by any such proceeding. Evidence has been given about the respectability of Mr. Billimoria as well as about Mr. Moylan's ; and, as the Judge himself said, the matter resolves itself into one of oath against oath, one side alleging that Mr. Moylan did receive a gratification of Rs. 500, and Mr. Moylan stoutly denying that he did. If a new jury were empanelled to-morrow, what decision could they come to ? They would have to look to Mr. Billimoria's character and consider whether he would be likely to imperil his position and character for a sum of Rs. 500, and they would also have to consider all the circumstances attending Mr. Moylan's career as Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers in Bombay. They would have to take into their serious consideration the fact that Mr. Moylan himself admits that before the date of the alleged payment to him of Rs. 500 he had received an offer of Rs. 300, and that instead of indignantly repelling the bribe—(for it can be called by no other name)—he wrote a remarkably mild reply, stating his regret that he could not take advantage of the kindness of those who offered him the bribe, as the new Act prevented him from taking any remuneration for his services beyond his professional salary from Government. As men of the world, they might be unjust enough to come to the conclusion that a man who was so undecided in his sense of duty that he could not reject a bribe of Rs. 300 decisively and indignantly might a few days afterwards yield to the temptation of accepting a larger sum. Moreover, it would be as admissible for a new jury as the jury which has been discharged to draw conclusions from Mr. Moylan's confessions about his trading in boilers while he was holding at the same time the responsible office of Inspector of Boilers. He acknowledged that he and another gentleman made a very nice little profit of Rs. 3,000 between them upon some boilers which had been condemned, though not perhaps by Mr. Moylan himself, and taken out of the Great Eastern Spinning Mills. He also held a number of offices of consulting engineer to several millsin Bombay. How he could reconcile these proceedings with a strict sense of duty we cannot exactly see. It seems to us that—perhaps quite unconsciously, of course—he might be prejudiced against those mills and concerns which did not employ him as their consulting engineer and put them to an immense deal of trouble and expense. Mr. Marriott, the Advocate General, endeavoured to justify his client in this matter by urging that it was just the same as if he (the Advocate General) were to take private practice although holding a Government appointment, and that as a matter of fact he did take this private practice. But this is not the right way to put the case. Mr. Moylan was in the position of a judge, and the parallel would have been more just if the Advocate General had argued that Sir Charles Sargent, or even the Chief Justice himself, would be justified in descending from the Bench and making a profit out of bad cases. These are not the only points which a new jury would have to consider. They would require to give their attention to that fortuitous substitution of "Inspector of Buildings" for "Inspector of Boilers" in an entry in the books of the Colaba Company concerning the disposal of Rs. 500. They would also have to consider the peculiar features in Mr. Moylan's transactions with Messrs. Rogers and Co., to whom particulars of a bill, which credited Government with Rs. 95 and himself with Rs. 500, were not supplied until after the commencement of the present proceedings. They would, moreover, require to weigh the bearings of the case in which it was alleged that Mr. Moylan received Rs. 300 monthly as engineer from one company, pocketed Rs. 100 monthly himself, and allowed the balance of Rs. 200 to be given to a nominee who actually did the work. It is true that Mr. Moylan refused to look at the matter in this light, but it is also true that by a singular coincidence he ceased to draw that Rs. 100 when the services of the real engineer were dispensed with. And, lastly, the new jury would have to consider Sir Charles Sargent's own summing up. His Lordship admits that there are strong elements of doubt in the case, and argues that the onus of disproof lies with the prisoner. This is a dictum which is contrary to ordinary principles of English law, which not only casts the onus of proof on the accuser but permits the prisoner to receive the benefit of any doubts that may exist in the minds of the jury with respect to his guilt. What decision, then, we ask, could any new jury give that would be more satisfactory than the one which was given yesterday by the divided jury ?

Apart from any speculative decision that a new jury might give, we think that the Government of Bombay should interfere with Mr. Moylan's appointment. For some reason or other, the proceedings of Mr. Moylan as Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers have stunk in the nostrils of the commercial community of Bombay for a long time past. The Chamber of Commerce has complained seriously about Mr. Moylan ; nobody will be much fascinated with his public character from a perusal of the evidence given in this Defamation Case ; and altogether we think there are strong reasons indeed why Government should seek to make a change in the holder of an appointment to which so much power and responsibility are attached. Mr. Moylan may be a very unfortunate man, though we cannot see that he can have much to complain of pecuniarily ; but nevertheless he is obviously an undesirable person to be Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers much longer. If Government requires a guide to direct it in the course it ought to pursue regarding Mr. Moylan, it will find it in the fact that yesterday a large majority of the jury gave a verdict in favour of Mr. Billimoria instead of whitewashing his accuser. It is true that Sir Charles Sargent did not appreciate the conduct of the jury ; but it is a fact that Bombay may be searched without a better or more trustworthy jury being found within its limits, and, if the matter were put to us for decision, we should certainly prefer the united judgment of the six jurymen who found Mr. Billimoria not guilty to one opinion by Sir Charles Sargent that Mr. Moylan ought to have had a unanimous verdict in his favour.

MANY a young and promising Naval officer has found his grave in the Persian Gulf, which is admitted in the Royal Service to be one of the most trying of the stations to which a portion of the fleet has to be detached on duty. The heat at certain seasons is terrible, while the cold at others makes a contrast which few constitutions can stand. Formerly service in the Persian Gulf used to be performed by the Indian Navy, which is now a thing of the past, although several respectable relics of it are still to be found in the Bombay Dockyard and other Indian old curiosity shops. As everybody knows, when the Indian Navy was abolished, the Admiralty undertook to perform its duties for an annual subsidy of £70,000 ; and hence the task of watching the Persian Gulf, and upholding the authority of the Political Officers of the Government of India among the Arabs, Persians, and Beloochees who haunt that locality is performed by members of the British Navy. English sailors are not the men to grumble, without good reason, about the kind of service to which they are detached. Discipline is too good among them, and they are naturally too willing, for that. Nevertheless, service in the Persian Gulf is unpopular, and officers and men grumble with a will when orders are received by them to proceed to that in hospitable region. The question is, do they grumble without good reason ? We do not think they do, and our reasons are cogent enough to support our opinion. The officers and men of the Indian Navy received better rates of pay than those of the Royal Navy, and hence when they went on duty in the Gulf or the Red Sea they were in a measure compensated for the danger of the service. Any body of men will work smoothly when they are well oiled pecuniarily, and the Indian Navy men had little reason to complain ; but the case is very different with the members of the Royal Naval Force who are sent to work in Eastern waters. It would naturally be expected by a stranger to the mysteries of the Admiralty that when it undertook the task of performing service in the East for the Indian Government in exchange for a handsome subsidy, it would consider it to be its duty to give a higher rate of pay to the officers and seamen whom it sent to spend years in such places as the Persian Gulf. The fact is, however, that the Naval officer or seaman who is sent on duty to Asia would be quite as well off if he were doing duty at Portsmouth or Spithead. In the Persian Gulf, the Hooghly, Bombay harbour, or on the Madras coast he gets no more pay than if he had never lost sight of the Needles or the cliffs of Dover. Now, this is not fair, and it is this unfairness which makes service in the East to be hated, if not feared, in the circles of the British Navy. We observe that the subject has been taken up in the *United Service Gazette*, which endeavours to induce the Admiralty to do justice to the members of the British Navy who are detached on Eastern duty.

The present system of Government of India Naval work being done by the Admiralty is not without its inconveniences, and questions of some bitterness are understood to have lately been discussed between that Government and the Admiralty. Indian officials complain that the men of war detached for service in the East are not so much under their control as is desirable. For instance, unless it pleases the commander of a certain ship to listen to the requests of a Political Officer in the Persian Gulf, the latter cannot carry out his duties in the manner he would like. Then, again, while the Government of India might desire a particular man-of-war to remain at a certain place, the Admiral may choose to make another arrangement ; and thus an uncomfortable feeling of disagreement is created through the position becoming "strained." The Government of India protests that as it pays the Admiralty a handsome annual subsidy for services to be rendered in the East, it should have the right to direct these services as it pleases. The haughty Naval officer retorts that he is not an Indian official, that he carries the British flag and not the flag of the Government of India, and that he takes orders only from the Admiralty. Several times recently the Government of India has regretted the disappearance of its own Navy, to which it could always say, Go, and it went, Come, and it came. Our own opinion is that since the Admiralty has undertaken to take the place of the Indian Navy it should perform the duties that were performed by that Navy ; that, in short, the Naval Force which it sends to the East, in respect of the subsidy, should fill the precise position which was occupied by the Government of India's own fleet. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Government of India meant by giving up its own Navy and accepting the services of the Royal Navy to place itself in a much worse position than it was at the time of the transaction ; yet this is what will virtually be the case if the Admiralty decides against the Government of India's claims to have greater control over the fleet which is supposed to be placed entirely at its disposal but which at present is not. We hope that the Admiralty will see the justice of the Government of India's contention, for it will be an anomaly of a very unfair description if it is decided that this country shall continue to pay highly for a service which is inefficient for its purposes, not because that service is badly officered or manned, or unprovided with good ships and munitions of war, but because it cannot be controlled as the Government of India wishes. The *United Service Gazette* contends that the Government of India has made a mistake, because the "actual control of Her Majesty's ships cannot be deputed to any other hands than those of the "Admiralty." If the question becomes merely one of sharp practice, then the Government of India has been what is vulgarly but forcibly called "done," for it ought, before breaking up its

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POONA *VS.* BANGALORE CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, 26TH SEPT.

Poona scored in the first innings 157 ; Bangalore in the first innings 110.

Poona in the second innings scored 132 ; Bangalore in the second innings 136.

Francis made a grand catch.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH SEPT.

Mr. Simson, of the Board of Revenue, retires this cold season, and Mr. George Ricketts will doubtless succeed him.

The High Court remonstrance in the Fuller case is under consideration at head-quarters. The Supreme Government will not undertake the decision of constitutional questions raised by the High Court, but forwards the whole controversy to the India Office.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROBABLE TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT.

It is stated that after conclusion of the armistice affairs will remain in *statu quo* as regards Servia and Montenegro. It has been further elicited that there will be an extension of the Montenegrin territory and local autonomy in the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Latest telegrams to hand from the Cape of Good Hope state that in response to an appeal from the Transvaal Republic to Sir Garnet Wolseley, British troops have been sent as reinforcements from the Cape, the forces sent by the Transvaal Free State having been utterly routed by the Caffres.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25TH SEPT.

The suspension of hostilities has been prolonged for a period of eight days.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, 25TH SEPT.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, arrived here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent Consols for account 96⅜

6 per cent, French Rente, 1872 .... 106⅜

Bar Silver 52½

The sum of £68,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Marathon.

Departure—Zealandia.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26TH SEPT., 3·20 P.M.

Mail steamer Bokhara, from Calcutta, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persia, Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—26TH SEPTEMBER

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 3, thermometer 81, barometer 29·99.

MANGALORE, 9·38 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E. N. E.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, thermometer 86.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held on Saturday evening, the rates of interest and discount were raised one per cent. all round.

A terrible fever is said to be raging at Ferozepore which is ascribed to the malaria engendered by the Canal and under the baneful influence of which large numbers of both Europeans and natives are now lying prostrate at Ferozepore.

A Punjab paper says that a matter that is now creating a perfect *furore* among the native princes is the position and seats to be assigned to them at the Delhi Durbar. The word "excitement" would not adequately express the feeling evinced by them on this (to them) all important subject.

We regret to announce the death in England of Mr. George Ayerst of the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. Ayerst had served in the Judicial Department at Surat, Tanna, Poona, and Hyderabad. He was exceedingly popular in society, and a thorough sportsman. He is much regretted by numerous friends.

The death is announced at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, on Sunday morning, of the Rev. F. R. Ryan, who was for a long time the Roman Catholic priest of Poonamallee, where he was held in the highest estimation by his flock. The late Mr. Ryan came out to India about thirty years ago, and, until a short time ago, when his health gave way, did good service for the mission with which he was connected.

A contemporary publishes the result of the Exhibition of Military Drawings held there on Wednesday last was as follows :—First prize, open to all officers in India, Captain P. Story, Chief Garrison Instructor ; second prize, Lieutenant H. S. Sawyer, Assistant Garrison Instructor ; first prize, for all Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry in India, Colour Sergeant Cuningham, 2-15th Regiment ; second prize, Sergeant Macaulay, 2-60th Rifles.

The great bridge on the Holkar State Railway over the Nerbudda will be opened on the 5th of October. H. H. Holkar will perform the ceremony. Special trains will run from Kundwa and Chorsi for the convenience of the guests who will be invited to a grand breakfast in honour of the event. The first engine ran over the bridge on Saturday last. Captain Marriott was expected at Mortakka on Monday to test the strength of the bridge, an operation which will take so me days.

When His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visits Madras on Wednesday next, he will embark the same evening on board the I. G. S. Tennaserim. What exact locality the intended expedition is directed against is left delightfully uncertain, but it is supposed that His Grace will attack all the southern ports, disembarking finally at Cannanore. The *Madras Athenæum* learns that His Grace receives an advance of Rs. 6,000 to pay his expenses in attending the Delhi Assemblage. An order to that effect was received by the Accountant-General on Saturday last.

We are told by the *Madras Times* that in consequence of the very extensive repairs that are rendered necessary to make the engines belonging to the South Indian Railway Company at present in use on their Trichinopoly lines serviceable, and as no locomotives have been ordered out from England, pending the settlement of the question as to the conversion of the line between Erode and Trichinopoly into a narrow gauge one, the South Indian Railway authorities have found is necessary to obtain two locomotives from the Madras Railway Company on hire at the rate of two thousand per month.

Since the 13th instant, a few cases of cholera have been reported as having occurred in the city of Peshawur ; up to the 17th six cases, with four deaths. One case was reported at Kohat on the 16th ; no cases reported in the neighbouring villages. Up to the 19th instant there had been seven cases of cholera in the city of Peshawur which has been placed in strict quarantine as regards the cantonment, and is otherwise subjected to much local and sanitary supervision. The troops happily remain unaffected, and the general health of the garrison is excellent. It is understood, however, that stringent orders have been issued for their removal into camp, in case any necessity for such a step may occur.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamers, Hibernia, Kangaroo, and Seine, left London on Monday last with the Eastern Telegraph Company's second cable for the Suezs-Aden section. On the completion of the laying of that section, which will probably be about the 7th November, the Hibernia will come on to Bombay to shift the position of the shore end of the present cable, and to lay about five miles of heavy cable for the shore end of the duplicate line between Bombay and Aden. The expedition with the Bombay Aden main cable is expected to arrive about next March. Captain Halpin, who had command of the expedition in 1870, when the present cable was laid, will also be in command of the present expedition.

The *Bangalore Spectator* mentions that at a parade of the 45th Foot, 'Sherwood Foresters,' in the barrack square, Bangalore, a few mornings ago, the officiating commandant of the corps mentioned to the officers and men that the Major-General Commanding the Mysore Division had said that at the late review held on the South Parade-ground for the inspection of the Ducal party on the occasion of their visit to that station. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Commander-in Chief, expressed in high terms the efficiency of the gallant Sherwood Forresters in marching past, and other evolutions of infantry, and their Excellencies were glad to observe that the regiment had borne a good character in India, and hoped it would continue to maintain it. This bestowal of praise on the 45th Foot is no doubt well deserved.

Our news from Srinaggur under date 15th September is, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, to the effect that Lieutenant Shearburn is a little better, though not out of danger yet. The Political Officer issued a circular on that date to the European residents to the following purport:—"Four deaths by cholera having been reported yesterday in the Bazaar on this side of the first bridge, the undersigned wishes to caution visitors to be careful as to the source whence their supplies are obtained. With one exception, all the bakers reside in that quarter. One baker has a shop on the further side of Hurree Singh's Bagh, a little removed from the Bazaar, where the above cases of cholera are reported. Visitors are particularly requested to prevent, as much as possible, their servants resorting to the Bazaar and city. Tradesmen from the city are prohibited from coming into the European quarters. If very urgently required, the Baboo will give them a pass." Lieutenant Massy took over charge this day. Everybody is running away in alarm as fast as they can.

Indian Public Opinion tells the following stories :—We would draw the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the following.—Surgeon Major Clapp died at the Aliabad Serai in Rashmi whilst he was ill with cholera ; three officers knew he was ill of cholera ; they wrote a note for medical aid to Srinaggur ; but left him to die alone and uncared for. Other officers came to the Serai and attended upon him. He died before the medical attendance written for to Srinaggur arrived. We cannot believe the above ; it is said to be only too true. However, there is a brighter picture than this to look upon when matters are reversed. A medical officer rode eight continuous marches without stoppage up into some utterly out of the way place, where he found his patient with an abscess of the liver ; no doubt owing to the great kindness, care, and the extreme attention of a good nurse (which the doctor is) his patient recovered, and we are glad to say the doctor has already received the thanks of Government for his energy, zeal, and kindness. If our former tale is true, we hope His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will as rapidly reward the forsakers of their sick dying brother officer.

The *Academy* of September 2 contains an interesting account of a literary and archæological excursion in Java by Mr. A. Burnell. Mr. Burnell agrees with Dr. Cohen Stuart in his opinion that it is to Southern India that the former Hindoo civilisation of Java must be traced. In conclusion, he says :—"The number of statues to be seen everywhere, the inscriptions and endless ruins, show that Central Java must once have been a wonderfully successful Indian colony. The richness of the soil may have helped, but it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Brahmans and Buddhists were more successful, in every way, with the Polynesian Javanese than they have been with the low-type Dravidians of Southern India. Where these last have benefited much, there has been a large admixture of North Indian blood, and for a long period. Javanese Art, once equal to Indian, has (as Mr. Groeneveldt pointed out to me) sunk again to the old Polynesian level, but there are yet undeniable traces of the great success of the old Indian missionaries. Their work was ended abruptly more than 400 years ago, but there is the more reason that it should not now be forgotten. They raised what was probably a cannibal population to a comparatively high and permanent civilisation, and made Java what Marco Polo found it, '*une yele de mout grant richesse*'—a character that it still has."

A somewhat amusing circular has been issued by the local Government to several officers with regard to the proper means of identifying claimants for pensions, compassionate allowances, or gratuities. At present, the circular complains, it is not uncommon to find marks of identification very loosely described. One applicant may be identified, it is often reported, by a wart on the breast, another by a scar near the navel, a third, a native of India, by a dark brown or Asiatic complexion, a fourth by a mole on *the* toe of his right foot, just as if natives were some peculiar *genus homo* with only one toe, a fifth by a mark the size of a rupee on *the* wrist, and a sixth by a bald head, dark complexion, and black eyes, and others by round beards, grey hairs, and so on. In order to improve this unsatisfactory state of matters, the Government officer concerned is requested to describe, regarding warts or moles, their size colour, and exact position "from any fixed point," such as the right or left nipple, the navel, the shoulder, &c. ; regarding scars, their size, direction, and exact position wherever they may be situated ; the face, its contour, whether round, flat, or oval ; the eyes, whether sunken, full, prominent, squinting, diseased, or sightless, and their colour. It is said to be obvious to heads of departments that absence of full particulars in the description of pensioners favours personation and fraud ; and a case is mentioned where somebody neglected to mention regarding a particular pensioner that he had a "sightless eye." A good deal of ignorance is often displayed by the public about the duties of officers of Government, and doubtless some of them will in future be held in more respect when it is known that, in addition to their other duties, they have to fix the exact latitude and longitude of a wart or a scar upon a pensioner's body and report upon the same to Government as fully as if the operation were an observation of the sidereal heavens.

Madras seems to be as little pleased with its Governor as the Bombay Presidency is with Sir Philip Wodehouse. The *Madras Mail* says :—"Having just concluded a pleasant tour through a Native State which he does not rule, and for which he is no way responsible, his Grace the Governor will next week return to Madras, and embark in the Government of India's steamer Tennaserim, (which has been lent to him for the purpose), for a cruise to the Andamans, and perhaps Burmah, with which off-shoots of the Indian Empire he is in no way officially connected, and thence to Ceylon and the West Coast. Something far too like impending famine, together with increased mortality resulting from scarce and dear food, stare us in the face in four or five of the eastern districts of this Presidency ; the Harbour Works and the insanitary condition of this city are causing our fellow citizens much anxiety ; and retrenchment in every direction has been ordered by the Government of India. There have been gloomier episodes in the history of Southern India ; but what with drought, failure of crops, remissions of land revenue, the necessity for rigorous economy, general stagnation in trade, and "hard times'? generally, the present period is a trying one, and offers abundant room for a Governor, who is in earnest, to serve the governed. Yet his Grace, the Ladies Grenville, Lady Anne and Miss Gore Langton, the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Secretaries, the whole of the Aides-de camp, and a Surgeon, are to have a kind of yachting cruise which it is expected will occupy a month, at the end of which the party will return to Madras, to prepare for the exodus to Delhi in December to attend the Imperial Assemblage. And they will return to Ootacamund in March. One effect of the approaching cruise will be that a very wide berth will be given to the city of Madras during October. In the face of the recent orders of the Government of India to retrench, the Madras Government do not deem it safe to spend money in renewing the leases of the houses rented for the Governor at Ootacamund, which lapse on the 30th instant, so October will be passed by his Grace on the briny ocean, and every provision, we may rest assured, will be made at public expense for the comfort of the distinguished picnicers who will of course draw "tour allowances." The Army Head Quarters Staff will resume work at Madras on the 1st proximo, but very little work is likely to be done for a time, as the Commander-in-Chief will be at sea, and no Provisional Chief is to be appointed to discharge his duties during his absence.

BOMBAY.

Altamont Chapel.—Arrangements have been made for the regular celebration of Holy Communion at Altamont Chapel every Sunday at 7·30 A.M. There will also be a celebration in the Chapel at 7 A.M. on Friday next, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.

Cruelty to Animals.—Two cart-drivers, named Coomajee Suttoojee and Gopal Ranoojee, were fined respectively Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Choral Festival.—The fourth annual Choral Festival will take place at the Cathedral on Friday evening next. The service will commence at 6 P.M. The whole of the choirs from the different churches will be present, and the musical arrangements will be quite equal to former occasions. The Bishop will preach the sermon.

Attempting to Rob a Child of an Ornament.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Jagoo Shunker, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for attempting to steal a silver waistchain, valued Rs. 10, from the person of a child, named Babee, the daughter of one Vittoba Janardhun, at Gaumdavie.

Our Ice Supply.—A correspondent "Verbum Sap" makes some very good suggestions about importing ice from the Mediterranean ports, but unfortunately Alpine ice has been tried and found wanting. It is too much like snow to be agreeable after the clear, block ice from America, and, moreover, rapidly melts We are in the hands of the Tudor Company, at all events for the present.

Postal Notice.—As on and after the 1st proximo the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail Train will leave Bombay at 8-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), the following alterations in the hour of closing of mails will take place from that date :—Mails for all post towns on the B. B. and C. I Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sindh, Kattywar and Cutch, at General Post Office, ordinary letters and papers, at 7-30 P.M. ; registered letters and parcels, at 4 P.M. ; and at Branch Post Offices, at 5-30 P.M.

Death from Snake-Bite.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Sewree on view of the body of Lanoo Sonoo. Deceased was about 15 years of age. It appears about 4 o'clock that morning deceased, whilst asleep in his hut, suddenly felt as if something had bitten him in the foot. The deceased's mother on examining his foot saw two wounds on the great toe of the right foot and the wounds bleeding. She then searched the room but found no snake about. The room was also searched by a neighbour who occupied an adjoining room in the same but but he failed to find anything. Deceased became insensible before day-break and died about 6 A.M., two hours after the occurrence. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been bitten by a snake."

Fatal Accident at a Spinning Mill.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of Ragoo Tatia. Deceased was about 30 years of age and employed as a mucoadum in the new Coorla Spinning and Weaving Mill at the carding department of that mill. About 8 o'clock that morning whilst deceased was at work in the carding room, fixing a belting on a drum, his right hand was caught in and he was drawn up and then thrown down on the flour, the right arm above the elbow having been severed from the body. He was at once removed to the Coorla railway station, where, on the arrival of the 9 A.M. up train, he was put into a carriage and brought on to Byculla in order to be taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but the unfortunate man died on the way in the railway carriage. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by hæmorrhage, the result of a wound of the right arm which had been separated from his body by his right hand having been accidentally caught in whilst placing some belting over a drum."

A Reputation.—In last Sunday's *Satya Mitra* its editor says :—"On the deterioration of Parsee society, we had, a few days ago, passed some strictures which are admitted to be entirely true by the *Bombay Gazette*'s correspondent, signed "Pro Bono Publico," but who has ventured to ask an impertinent question whether "the practice of the accomplished editor of the *Satya Mitra* is quite in accord with his preachings or not"? It we be totally unknown to the *Gazette*'s correspondent, or if he be entirely ignorant of our character and conduct, we herewith beg to bring to his own, as well as to his associates' notice, that our conducts and deeds, whether public or private, are, or have been quite in accord with our public or private preachings or writings. Ever since the last twenty-five years and more, nothing but plain truths, uprightness, honesty, good manners, morality, propriety and fearless independence will be manifestly observed in all our public writings which are too well known to the general reading public of Bombay and to the Parsees in particular. And up to this time, we hold our reputation intact and unimpeachable in every way. You, "Pro Bono Publico," yourself, as a Parsee, must be well aware of this fact—nay, you are in reality quite cognizant of it—yet with a view to mislead the learned editor of the *Gazette*, you have maliciously expressed doubt or ignorance about it, and of which you should be ashamed. The confidence, respect and love of the high, as well as of the middle class people of the intelligent public we enjoy up to this moment, is in itself a valid certificate of our good character and "honesty of purpose." "Pro Bono Publico" has shamefully abused other Guzeratee newspaper writers who may be capable of refuting his attacks, but before they take the trouble of doing so, they should have some knowledge of his own true name, character, ability and learning, as we ourselves are aware of. It is a sheer folly in a man of "Pro Bono Publico's" condition to try to throw stones at those who are living in iron houses, when he himself is in a glass cage."

Grand Poona Rifle Match.—We understand that during the last eight or nine days a great number of valuable and handsome prizes has been fired for on the Poona Military Range. Nearly the whole of the British and native regiments in the Bombay Presidency being represented, and also the Railway Volunteers. There was exceptional good firing, and it is almost impossible to say to what regiment the best shots belonged. But all the representatives of the various regiments deserved great credit, and we highly commend the method of the gathering of a large number of men together for the purpose of competitive rifle firing. There is not the slightest doubt that it does a great deal of good to the army at large, and we wish that they took place oftener, and at the same time it is a change for the competitors themselves from the dull monotony of a soldier's life in India. We cannot help noticing a great improvement that took place in this match ; and that refreshments were provided by the 2-15th Regiment. All arrangements were carried out in a satisfactory manner.—*Poona Observer.*

A QUICK PASSAGE.

The s.s. City of Baltimore, which has just arrived in Bombay, has come out from Liverpool in 24 days, including all stoppages. This is the second time she has done this, and it is the fastest passage ever made. She belongs to the "Hall" Line, is 2,100 tons and 300 horse power. She has this last time at home had passenger accommodation fitted up and has really been made extremely comfortable. Her cabins and saloon are on deck.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

Yesterday at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, (being the fourth day of the trial) Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, chairman of the Fort Press Company, was placed again before Sir Charles Sargent and a Special Jury, on a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. William Moylan, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Bombay. The Advocate General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the defence. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings ; and the Court was crowded during the day by persons of all classes. The same gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. L. Brown.—*Foreman.*

Mr. J. Westall.
" J. R. K. Johnson.
" T. W. Wood.
" D. S. Kemp.
Mr. C. Macdonald.
" Trimbuck Ramchunder.
" Narayan Janardhunjee.
" Shooker Ebrahim.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship, addressing the jury, said—Gentlemen, it now becomes my duty to sum up the evidence to you in this case, which has taken up your time during the last three days, and which now awaits your verdict. It is needless for me to point out to you that it is one of more than ordinary importance and one that merits your most earnest attention. The offence with which the prisoner stands charged is one that is ordinarily called defamation, and which in section 499 of the Penal Code is thus described— "Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, by signs, or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person, intending to harm, or knowing, or having reason to believe, that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person is said, except in certain cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person : 'It is afterwards stated that" no imputation can be held to harm a person's reputation unless it, directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or in respect of his caste or his calling." That is rather an explanation. Then follows the first exception which says " it is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published." Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact. The next element, that being the general nature of the offence, the particular form of the offence with which the prisoner is charged is that he did use words imputing to Mr. Moylan, inspector of boilers, that he had taken a gratification, which is commonly understood as meaning a bribe. That being the general character of the offence, and the particular character of the charge, the present occasion, I think it must be apparent to you that it involves issues of very great importance both to individuals and the public, for while, on the one hand, it would be a very serious matter if persons holding official positions under Government, whether those positions be high or low, could be lightly charged with offences of this nature, supposing they have not been committed, on the other hand it is undoubtedly for the public interest that such charges should be brought to light when they are based upon proper grounds, in fact when they are true. The first question which of course has to be determined here is whether there has been any defamation committed, because if there has been no defamation committed it is not necessary to go into the second question as to whether it was justified by the fact of the charge imputed being a true one. Having referred to the evidence of the witnesses (Messrs. Babjee Soonjee, Mucherjee Nowrojee, Shapoorjee Jeewanjee, and Patrick Oldfield, all shareholders of the Fort Press Company, and who were present at the meeting) on this point, his Lordship continued—that is the subject matter being on the question as to the offence of defamation, and I think we may say that the result of that evidence is that at a meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Press Company, the defendant, who was chairman, on being asked to explain an item in the accounts, refused to do so, failed to explain it, and gave no satisfaction which would be caused. He assured them that the payment was made for the benefit of the company, and at the same time, he pointed out that there was an entry of the transaction in the books, and a shareholder who thought proper might examine the books for himself. Now, the entry in the book is to this effect—" Debited to sundry expenditure account, Rs. 500, particularly to the inspector of boilers and engines, paid as fee for giving advice to the engineer." Of course, although no name was mentioned at the time, it was quite obvious that the statement made by Mr. Billimoria must be taken to mean —" a payment has been made to a person whose name you can discover by looking at the books ; but I refuse to give any explanation at this juncture, as it may lead to difficulties" ; and of course, although he did no mention any particular name, yet upon a principle the application of which is obvious not only in law but also in matters of commonsense, *id est certum quod certum reddi potest*, the name became as much a matter of public notoriety as if he had actually said at the meeting, the money was paid to the inspector of boilers. Of course he might not wish in a public meeting to give it its complete publicity, but that virtually must be taken to be the effect of it. Any man of common sense would say so, and I may say it is as well known as if he had actually uttered it. Therefore, that whatever was said did apply to Mr. Moylan and to no one else, appears to amount to this. Before I go on I think is clear, looking at what was actually said and by the light of the circumstances of the case. The next question to be decided is whether these words are of a defamatory nature. That Mr. Billimoria may not have intended to defame Mr. Moylan very likely may be true. It is obvious—at least, I won't say it is obvious, but it certainly admits of that construction,—that he was trying to conceal the matter ; but intention is not necessary to constitute the offence ; the simple question is whether the man does it knowing injury to the person alluded to is likely to be the effect. I may utter words with the very best intention, or in mere carelessness, but in both cases I am equally liable for the offence of defamation as though I had uttered them with the most malicious intention. Of course, in determining the amount of punishment to be given to a man, those matters must be taken into consideration, but that is a question for the Judge, and the offence is quite independent of intention. No doubt, where there is intention that is the very worst form of defamation, but there is another form which is equally injurious to a man's reputation, and that is the uttering of one man's thoughts about another man's character in a careless manner, though without any wicked intention. Men are in the habit of talking lightly and lightly about other people, and that sort of thing does an enormous amount of harm, just as much as though it was done with malicious intention. The man who defames another in that way is just as guilty in the eye of the law. The object of the law is to maintain peace, and if everyman was to be allowed to go about speaking his mind, even with good intention, or merely in a light and careless manner, about other men, anyone could well conceive what mischief might be brought about. The law includes not only the very worst cases, in which a man wilfully defames another, but also all cases where defamatory language is used with a knowledge that it is likely to have a defamatory effect, that is to say that it is likely to damage a man's reputation. The words used in the present case are undoubtedly of an ambiguous nature. The defendant says by giving the name only mischief might be done ; of course that implies there was something unusual about this payment to Mr. Moylan, (I have told you I think you must take the words as referring to Mr. Moylan), and the effect is to point to something or other in the transaction which will lead to mischief. Now, when ambiguous words are used in such cases, it has always been laid down by the most eminent jurists that the best way of deciding is to look at all the circumstances of the case and consider what is the sense in which the words would naturally be understood by a man of common understanding and a man of the world. Chief Baron Pollock says, in charging a jury, "What is uttered must be construed in the sense which hearers of common and reasonable understanding would ascribe to it" ; and Mr. Justice Bullen, in another case, says, "On occasions of this sort, I have never adopted any other rule than that frequently stated by Lord Mansfield to juries, desiring them to read the paper containing the alleged libel, and say whether in their common understanding it contained the sense imputed." You will see from this, gentlemen, that the way such cases as the present have been put to juries by some of the most eminent English judges has been simply that, that they were to take the words or the document, (in this case, the words,) look at them in the light of surrounding circumstances, and it is for you to arrive at a conclusion in the same way, whether, when this remark was made that a payment had been made to Mr Moylan, and for the benefit of the company, under circumstances to explain which would only lead to mischief, that would be understood by the persons present as meaning that Mr. Moylan had taken a gratification to induce him not to discharge his functions as inspector of boilers in a manner consistent with his duty to Government and the public. I don't know whether I can add anything further, gentlemen, to assist you in coming to a conclusion upon that point. You must consider the evidence on the matter as men of common sense, and by the light of surrounding circumstances and your knowledge of mankind, and so form your opinion as to whether the words would not be understood by those present in that sense. There was another question raised by Counsel as to whether there was publication. That is a technical point, and applies to written defamation and not to words spoken ; but it has always been held that if words are spoken in the presence of three persons that is sufficient, and that was the case on this occasion. The question for you is whether, looking at the words used by Mr. Billimoria in the light of all the surrounding circumstances and what you know of mankind in general, and bringing your own common practical sense to bear upon it, your own common sense could be reasonably supposed to lead those present to any other conclusion than that Mr. Moylan received that gratification. If you think they could have been understood in any other sense of course the charge has not been proved ; but if you think in any other sense in which they can reasonably have been understood, if you come to the conclusion that the persons there can be reasonably supposed to have understood them in any other sense, then the offence has not been proved. Assuming, however, that you are of opinion that the offence of defamation has been committed, the next question to be considered is whether the defamation is justified, that is to say, whether it is proved to be true. That it is for the public good that such practices, when they exist should be exposed undoubtedly is the case. The exception, which speaks of a libel or defamation being justified by proving it to be true means provided it be for the public good. It is not intended that every little matter of private life should be brought out, but the matter referred to must be something which affects the public and it must be for the public interest that it should be brought to light. No doubt it is for the public good that matters of this sort should be brought to light. Among public employés especially in this country where we all know public employés have so very much power in their hands, (and the same rule applies throughout the whole body of people employed by Government), and where people are more ignorant people ready to do anything they are told to do by persons invested with authority, it is of very great public importance that such matters should be revealed, and if it is true that the money was paid as a gratification, undoubtedly it was a public benefit that it should be exposed, although it might not be for the benefit of the company,—that is a matter for perfectly different consideration, but it was certainly for the public benefit that it should come to light. I will now proceed to consider the evidence on this point ; but first there is evidence of a certain description of which been given in this case which I think it right to comment on. It is evidence of a somewhat dubious nature. I allude to the evidence which refers to prior transactions, not transactions in any way having to do with this, but prior transactions in the course of Mr Moylan's career as inspector of boilers, which seems to have commenced as far back as 1870. This evidence of course could not have been given if Mr. Moylan was being tried for taking a gratification ; but equally of course the prisoner was entitled in cross-examination to ask such questions as might make it more or less probable to you that this money should have been given and received, and the principal part of it was extracted in cross-examination. No doubt there was a little which was given directly by the prisoner himself when he produced his own witnesses. I was of opinion, particularly having regard to the fact that so much had come out in cross-examination, that it was right he should be allowed to go further and produce any little evidence he might be able to do on the subject directly. The question of the admissability of that evidence rests on a section of the Evidence Act couched in very general terms, which says you may give evidence "of facts which are not in themselves relevant but which make a relevant fact" —that is, some real issue in the case—"more or less probable." As you see, gentlemen, that is very vague, and I have no doubt there would be some difference of opinion amongst judges as to when evidence would be rightly admitted or not. Of course, it is impossible for the judge at the time to know exactly what is coming out ; and of course I assumed that something was to be proved of a very distinct character, bearing directly on to the offence charged in the issue, that is to say, as to whether the bribe was given and was received by Mr. Moylan ; I mean that I supposed proof would be offered that a bribe had been given him on some previous occasion, or at least that some state of circumstances would be brought to light from which the jury would have been very well justified in coming to the conclusion that some gratification had been given. But this is evidence, gentlemen, that is to be used with the very greatest caution. Nothing would be more unjust than that, because some little circumstances were placed before you raising some vague suspicion in your minds, you should infer from that suspicion anything as to a man having taken a bribe or gratification on another particular occasion under a different class of circumstances. That mere suspicion would certainly be such as would not justify the jury in my opinion in making the slightest use of it in considering the case. The question is whether there is anything in these previous transactions of Mr. Moylan on which the jury could come to the conclusion that he had taken a bribe on a previous occasion, or on previous occasions. If they don't feel to that conclusion, and directly so, I should say the jury ought to cast them altogether from their minds. It would be a most dangerous practice if, on a mere something or other which they thought perhaps might require a little more explanation and which did not appear quite so clear as they might wish it, that they should allow it to weigh with them in determining whether or not on this occasion this particular bribe was accepted. I will now proceed to consider that part of the evidence which bears on it. The first matter which was gone into was a matter between Mr. Moylan and Messrs. Rogers and Company, in respect to a charge of Rs. 95 made by Mr. Moylan on that firm. There is nothing to show in the smallest degree that that was not due, and as far as that application is concerned, it is of course a perfectly right and proper application. Mr. Rogers was apparently not in India, and the representatives of the firm, in answer to Mr. Moylan's demand for payment of the Rs. 95, wrote something about an item of Rs. 592, apparently questioning whether the Rs 95 were not included in that amount. Mr. Moylan sends his agent to explain, but does not write, and then the matter drops from that time (June 1874) till February 1875, when Mr. Moylan again makes his demand for the Rs. 95, and in July 1876, he writes a letter in which he distinctly sets out the details of the item of Rs. 592. No doubt, it may be said that rather odd he did not at once state this, as it would have saved him, one would think, some amount of correspondence ; but he said it was simply an oversight. He explains that that was done in great deal of very important work for Mr. Rogers, in setting up a patent boiler that had been brought out from England, and altering it so as to increase its pressure from 40 lbs. to 100 lbs., besides hiring a donkey engine belonging to the Hydraulic Press, and buying Rs. 32 worth of cotton waste-gauge cocks for which he paid the money himself. Mr. Moylan also puts in a letter from Mr. Rogers, and I should say it all looks beyond a doubt to show that he was paid these Rs. 595 on those accounts ; and all that remains now in respect of the matter in point of consideration—and there is not the slightest ground to support it—that there was another sum that is not mentioned. Of course you may keep on saying that of anybody, "there is another sum" ; but when any body of Anybody living may be charged with taking gratifications in that sort of manner. There is not the slightest evidence at all which can lead to the conclusion that there is anything in the nature of a gratification. If juries are to sit and speculate, there is an end of all trial according to evidence. There is nothing whatever to show that these Rs. 592 were not paid in the manner mentioned by Mr. Moylan ; there is no reasonable doubt what-ever. The letter bearing on the question as to the sort of work being done by Mr. Moylan ; and it is right perhaps, before I go any further, to mention to the jury that at this time Mr. Moylan was entitled to do such work as that. There was nothing in the previous acts to prevent him from taking private practice, and having regard to the very small pay he received (Rs. 300 per month) it is not to be supposed that a man like Mr. Moylan, a thoroughly competent engineer, would be satisfied with that small salary. The Government had decided, whether wisely or not is not the question, that he should be allowed to take private practice, and of course he did take it. How much a man in his position might think it right to work, and so on, was a mere matter for himself to consider. Of course, a man did work for mills where engines and boilers were kept which he had to inspect on behalf of Government, he might put himself into a position where it was possible his duties might be somewhat interfered with, but it is clear Government, when they made it, did not do so, and it was a mere matter for himself to consider how far he could perform his duties to Government and at the same time to the millowners also. He mentions himself something like eight or ten mills in which he was superintending engineer ; but there is nothing in this transaction with Mr. Rogers, nor in the mere fact of his acting as superintendent engineer of these mills, from which the jury would be in any way entitled to form the conclusion that that was the case. Mr. Moylan's statement is "the chairman said he was much obliged to me for the advice I had given to the engineer, and proposed that the company should remunerate me for my services." There is no doubt Mr. Moylan had given advice to the engineer. Then he continues—"I said that under the present bye-laws I was not permitted to accept any remuneration for advice given." There can be no doubt that at that time there was an intention to offer Mr. Moylan Rs. 300 in the guise of a payment for his services, but which you cannot doubt from the secretary's letter was intended as a bribe to him to desist from having so much work done as he had ordered to be done on the 11th. Well, that money is sent on the 16th, and Mr. Moylan sends it back with a letter. His Lordship here read Mr. Moylan's letter, and then continued—It is very difficult to say what would be done by a person under such circumstances, where a bribe is offered in an unobjectionable manner. It is for you to consider what you would yourselves have done if you had been placed in the same position. Everybody in this country is liable to be placed in that position. It is for you to consider whether, having this money laid before you in an unobjectionable manner, you would have assumed it to be objectionable, or whether you would not have thought it best just to pass it over and send back the money. I leave it entirely to your own opinion. I imagine in a matter of that kind people act very much according to their temperament ; some people act in one way and others in another. I leave you to say whether anything prejudicial to Mr. Moylan can be adduced from his sending a mild letter assuming that the money was intended as payment for his services, although something might have passed through his mind as to it being really a bribe, as no doubt it was intended. The bribe having been returned, as undoubtedly it was on that occasion, Mr. Moylan went again to the mill on the 16th and again on the 22nd. The evidence of Mr. Moylan and the engineer amounts to this, that all that was necessary had been done, so far as Mr. Moylan was concerned, at the Colaba Mill on the 22nd, that on that date everything was passed practically, though not technically, and that Mr. Moylan did not attend there again. The evidence of the secretary is that the inspection was not completed then, but as he did not hear what passed between Mr. Moylan and the engineer, he may have been basing his evidence on the fact that the machinery was not then passed in the technical sense. The secretary certainly appears to have been under the impression that something remained to be done, for he went round to the directors and got their sanction to offer Mr. Moylan Rs. 500. Of course, if nothing further remained to be done, there could be no motive for giving the bribe. As to the exact time when the money is said to have been given, we are not told. The secretary seems to say it was the 27th, 28th, or 29th. In the Police Court he said the money was paid on the 28th, 29th, or 30th, and in that on the very day the money was paid Mr. Moylan came and passed the engines and boilers at both places. The entry in the book is dated the 30th, but I should suppose from the whole of the secretary's statement the money was paid on the 28th, because he says it was on the same day that Mr. Moylan passed the machinery. In a matter of this sort, where the evidence is directly conflicting, and it is impossible to say it is not so as to what took place on the 22nd and the state of things in which Mr. Moylan left the place on that day, one must look rather at the probabilities of the case. On the 27th the secretary writes to say that the Fort machinery is ready for inspection. I therefore conclude that the engineer, between the 22nd, and that date, could not have been doing much at Colaba, and as more than time no bribe had been offered, if such heavy work as was said to have been ordered really had

tachments in their rear to hold the positions they may take. In treating the matter from the political point of view the memorandum endeavours to prove that the Servian Government can only gain by continuing the war, since even if fortune were adverse to the Servian arms and the Turks victorious everywhere, Europe, it is urged, could never allow the Servians to be deprived of the political and administrative rights which they possessed before the war. "In making peace," concludes the memorandum, "Servia would lose all prestige with the Slavonic races, and what also would be said to such a course by Russia, who would undoubtedly be compelled to enter the contest if Servia persisted in maintaining a heroic struggle against Turkey." These representations (the telegram adds) are understood to be carrying the day against the Ministers who counsel moderation, and to be overcoming the pacific tendencies of the Prince himself. It is also stated that the official organ of the Montenegrin Government has within the last day or two published an article repudiating mediation, and declaring that Servia and Montenegro will carry on the war until the independence of the Slavonian populations is assured.

There has been some severe fighting before Alexinatz, but at present the Turks have failed in their attempt to force their passage into the Morava valley. It appears that the fighting on Wednesday, the 23rd of August, left Tchernieff and his army in a very critical position. The Turks had seized an important height, and many of their shells fell within the lines of Alexinatz. The Servians were discouraged and orders had been given to prepare for the evacuation of the entrenchments; but at a critical moment their general directed a night attack on the left bank of the Morava, and after "heavy and prolonged fighting" the Servians were victorious, and the position was saved. The struggle was renewed on Saturday by General Tchernaieff, who attempted to drive the Turks back on Nisch by attacking their extreme right. The fighting commenced at seven o'clock in the morning and continued until after dark. Until two in the afternoon the Servians gained ground. Then they were compelled to fall back, the Turks having been reinforced. The Servians in their turn received reinforcements and repelled an attack directed against them. The losses were heavy on both sides. The fighting was continued on Sunday, the 27th, with no definitive result. On Monday the Turks attacked the Servian left wing, and the fighting lasted from noon until five o'clock in the evening. According to the Servian accounts, the Turks were continually repulsed, and at last were routed at the point of the bayonet, leaving many dead upon the field and a large quantity of arms. The Turks, however, give a different version of what has occurred. A circular issued by the Turkish Government to its representatives abroad, says:—

Certain newspapers have spread a rumour that the Imperial army has sustained a defeat at Alexinatz. That statement is entirely unfounded, the Imperial troops having, on the contrary, up to the present, had an uninterrupted series of successes. The army of Nissa, which arrived at Alexinatz from Gurgurovatz, has captured one by one the entrenchments erected around that city, and has even taken a gun from the Servians. Considerable forces which had been concentrated upon those points were beaten and forced to retreat to the principal fortifications of Alexinatz, where they have taken refuge. The Imperial army is now before these fortifications, and has taken measures for the purpose of carrying them. On the other hand, the division under Ali Saib Pasha, which attacks Alexinatz from the Morava, has successively captured all the fortified positions of the Servians, and thus facilitated its junction with the army of Nissa.

The latest accounts from Belgrade state that for the moment both sides appear to be too exhausted to undertake decisive offensive operations until they can bring up any reserves they may still have. The *Times* correspondent says that it is stated that since the severe check given to the right wing of their army the Turks have had a siege train brought up from Nisch. On the whole he is inclined to believe that in the absence of an armistice "something very decisive may be expected at Alexinatz in the course of a few days." The *Daily News* special correspondent says that the Turks are persevering in their efforts to carry Alexinatz before fighting is stopped by the action of diplomacy. Everything he adds, depends on the ability of the Servian artillery to maintain the defence of the lines, and to prevent the enemy from turning the position on the east of the town, where the entrenchments are somewhat defective. The correspondent fears that the resolute perseverance of the Turks may ultimately break down the spirit of the defence. Russian influence, meanwhile, is throwing obstacles in the way of a pacific arrangement. Another correspondent of the same paper says that should mediation end the war before the Turks have revenged themselves on Servia, the Powers ought to send troops to the other provinces to protect them from the baffled vengeance of the Moslem soldiers; otherwise there is great danger of fresh atrocities even worse than those of Bulgaria.

There has also been some more fighting between the Montenegrins and the Turkish troops, but the details have not been published. A Vienna despatch claims a victory for the Turks in the first battle, which occurred at Padovo. The second encounter took place at or near Bilek, and the result was unknown. A Reuss telegram, dated August 30, says:—"Dervish Pasha has arrived at Podgoritza with a strong detachment of Egyptian and Arabian troops. There is now a large Turkish force at Podgoritza, provided with fifty-four guns. On the 28th ult. Montenegrin division burned eighty houses near Podgoritza. The Prince of Montenegro is encamped Danilowgrad and Grahovo." The Ragusa correspondent of the *Times* says that the Montenegrins have abundant supplies of ammunition, and seem to be determined to carry on the war even in case Servia succumbs; and with all the advantages of improved arms they now possess, the correspondent does not think they can be conquered by a force of less than 100,000 men, of whom at least three-fourths must be well-disciplined troops.

THE CROSSED CHEQUES BILL.

(Economist.)

THE almost unprecedented power which the present Government obtains by having a commanding majority in both Houses of Parliament was curiously exemplified at the end of this Session. The Merchant Shipping Bill they rectified in the Lords nearly as they chose, striking out several unworkable or pernicious provisions which had been inserted in the Commons, and returning the Bill from the Lords when it was too late to do anything but take them. In a smaller matter—the "Crossed Cheques Bill," the procedure was even more curious. This Bill, as our readers will remember, was introduced into the Lords by the Lord Chancellor, went down to the Commons, and slowly worked its way there as usual till in Committee, Mr. Hubbard carried, late at night and in a thin House, an amendment quite inconsistent with its whole frame-work, and which would have made nonsense of the greater portion of it. This, of course, would not do, so the Government totally altered the principle of the Bill, introduced new clauses on the Report in the Commons, induced the Lords to accept them without remark, and probably without their knowing that they effected any material change. At the end of a Session, a Government which has a select and commanding majority in both Houses can do almost anything.

We are not sure that we quite like the precedent set in the Crossed Cheques Bill, for the result is that a measure affecting the detail of the banking business has passed over the heads of the bankers without their knowing it, and without their having an opportunity of objecting to it if they had wished to object. They had, it is true, had ample opportunities of discussing and objecting to the Bill in its former shape, but this was only so much labour thrown away. The new principle introduced at the last moment changed all that went before, and of this the bankers knew nothing.

But lauding this objection, we are very glad that the Government thus acted. The new principle seems to us to be better than the old; the Act, as it passed, to be a very great improvement on the Bill as it was brought in, and the final result to be a great convenience to the public without hurting the bankers at all. The vital changes thus made was this—as the Bill was first drawn, cheques specially endorsed were made non-negotiable; cheques generally endorsed remained as before negotiable. This distinction—though we believed we were the first to suggest it—was certainly refined, and would, if adopted, have perpetually puzzled the public, and would have required incessant explanation. The new principle is that the drawer or lawful holder of a crossed cheque may at any time put an end to its negotiability simply by writing the words non-negotiable across it, and this no matter whether the cheque be crossed generally or specially. This will enable any holder of a crossed cheque at once to make it non-negotiable if he pleases, and so protect himself from theft or fraud without depriving him of the power of negotiating it if he wishes, as he very often wishes to do so. The protection is complete, and we have no doubt that the public will take advantage of it.

The only objection is, that this new principle has nothing to do with crossed cheques particularly, it applies just as much to un-crossed ones. There is no connection between the two ideas. The effect of crossing is to limit the payment to a banker; the effect of writing "non-negotiable" is that a holder cannot "give a better title" to the cheque "than the person from whom he took it has," or than he himself had. And the drawer of a cheque may often like to give this quality of non-negotiability to a cheque payable over the counter. For the commonest of all cases where a man sends his servant to the bank with a cheque for 20*l*, for which he is to bring back the proceeds, the cheque is necessarily uncrossed, and yet is just the sort of cheque of which it is desirable to restrain the negotiability and to prevent the misuse. If time had been given for consideration, this obvious remark must have been made. But as Mr. Hubbard had made all cheques "non-negotiable," which would have stopped much almost necessary business, "something" had to be done, and we may be glad that this something is so good. Hereafter, however, persons who do not know their history will be much puzzled to say why Parliament restricted this mode of limiting the liability to crossed cheques and did not also extend it to uncrossed ones.

We give the text of the Bill below; there is little in it which requires remark. The holder of a crossed cheque who wishes it not to be used in case it be stolen, or otherwise get into bad hands, can write "non-negotiable" on it; but then he must show, or, at least, make the banker believe, that he is the true owner of it, or he will not be able to obtain payment of it. In practice, bankers will have to be very cautious as to cashing "non-negotiable" cheques, and in ordinary business there will not be many of them, as in such business cheques are generally "advanced upon" and negotiated. They will be confined to special transactions, and to cases in which the banker knows with whom he is dealing, and in which, therefore, he can pay them without apprehension.

AN ACT FOR AMENDING THE LAW RELATING TO CROSSED CHEQUES.

[15th August, 1876.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Crossed Cheques Act, 1876.

2. The Acts described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect any right, interest, or liability acquired or accrued before the passing of this Act.

3. In this Act—

"Cheque" means a draft or order on a banker payable to bearer or to order on demand, and includes a warrant for payment of dividend on stock sent by post by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England or of Ireland under the authority of any Act of Parliament for the time being in force:

"Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers.

4. Where a cheque bears a cross its face an addition of the words "and company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines or of two parallel transverse lines simply, and either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

5. Where a cheque is uncrossed, a lawful holder may cross it generally or specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, a lawful holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, a lawful holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection.

6. A crossing authorised by this Act, shall be deemed a material part of the cheque, and it shall not be lawful for any person to obliterate or, except as authorised by this Act, to add to or alter the crossing.

7. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or to his agent for collection.

8. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

9. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has in good faith and without negligence paid such cheque if crossed generally to a banker, and if crossed specially to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection being a banker, the banker paying the cheque and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects as they would respectively have been entitled to have been placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

10. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

11. Where a cheque is presented for payment, which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed, or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated, or to have been added to or altered otherwise than as authorised by this Act, a banker paying the cheque in good faith and without negligence, shall not be responsible or incur any liability, nor shall the payment be questioned, by reason of the cheque having been crossed, or of the crossing having been obliterated, or having been added to or altered otherwise than as authorised by this Act, and of payment being made otherwise than to a banker or the banker to whom the cheque is or was crossed, or to his agent for collection being a banker (as the case may be).

12. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have and shall not be capable of giving a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

19 and 20 Vict. c. 25...An Act to amend the law relating to drafts on bankers.

21 and 22 Vict. c. 79...An Act to amend the law relating to cheques or drafts on bankers.

"RETRIBUTION" AS A FAITH AND A SUPERSTITION.

(Spectator, 19th August.)

THE *Times* of Thursday publishes a letter from a British officer, signing himself "An Old Cambrian," who was present at Scio when in 1822 the Turkish Captain Pasha or Minister of Marine massacred the population of that island, and excited in Europe a healthy wrath, which Europe under scientific guidance seems to have lost the capacity to feel. He helped to save the remnant of the islanders, and records with intelligible though irrational satisfaction that "the Captain Pasha met with speedy retribution; his ship was burnt by a Greek fire-ship commanded by Canaris, and he and the greater part of his crew destroyed." We wonder how those who positively deny the existence of an intuitional conscience, and attribute its teachings entirely to the accumulation of experience, or to early training in invented religious dogmas, account for the rise, the universal diffusion, and the persistent survival of the idea underlying our extract from that letter.—an idea from which we venture to say no man who lives or ever did live is entirely free, which indeed is one of the extremely few beliefs over which definite religious systems appear to exercise no power. The idea is certainly not the result of the teaching of experience, for if experience teaches anything to savage and sage alike, it is that "retribution," in the "Old Cambrian's" sense—adequate earthly punishment—does not follow upon crime; that crime, especially of the high-handed and violent kind—crime like the extirpation of Judaism in Spain—is very often, to all outward appearance, perfectly successful. Every savage knows that extirpation is a most successful method of making war, and every one above the savage recognises that in at least an equal number of cases the wicked man flourishes like a green bay-tree. It is Abraham Lincoln, not Ferdinand of Naples, who is reached by the assassin; Louis Seize, not Louis Quinze, whose head falls into the basket. It is on Columbus, not Pizarro, that the heart-break falls. All history teaches that the king, or noble, or oppressor who carries wickedness through may escape retribution, or even profit by his crimes; that Nadir Shah, or the Pope who nearly destroyed the Waldenses, or the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, or the General who gave the order for the sack of Drogheda, or many another ruler who has from any motive committed crime on the gigantic scale, has, on earth, suffered no retribution whatever. The highest poetry, the loftiest oratory, burns with the thought, half complaining, but half-trustful, "How long, O Lord, how long?" and never fails to meet with its response in mortal hearts. If indeed this were the teaching of experience, if retribution followed crime, immediately visibly, as cause follows effect, crime would almost cease human nature failing to resist the consistent lesson of experience, just as it fails to resist its teaching in regard to the action of fire, or to the consequence of any action habitually followed by pain. Nobody would steal if toothache followed theft, or lie if falsehood produced cancer of the tongue, or murder if murder inevitably resulted in blindness or mutilation. It is because the experience of mankind shows them the uncertainty of retribution in "An Old Cambrian's" sense that evil continues so active, and that a persistently criminal class contrives in all countries to survive the indefinitely stronger, keener, and more courageous forces arrayed for its extirpation. No doubt in occasional cases retribution has followed crime, and even followed with dramatic swiftness and completeness, but even then experience does not show that the penalty was intended for retribution. On the contrary, retribution, like punishment, is apt to fall most heavily on the innocent. It is a matter of everyday observation that the punishment of the drunkard, the minor criminal, and the criminal who is a ruler, falls most heavily not on the man, but on his family, his dependants, or his subjects. In the very case quoted by "An Old Cambrian," the Captain Pasha, who was guilty, was burnt alive; while the Sultan, whose orders sent him to Scio, and who was much more guilty, died a triumphant man, and the sailors, who were innocent, and possibly more than innocent, being Greeks who sympathised with their countrymen, were burnt up too. So constant is this experience, that men have come to regard it as natural or inevitable, and the Hellene describes the slaughter of a city as the consequence of the crime of its ruler; and the Jew narrates how Israel was decimated because David was puffed up, without a thought of the outrageous injustice that, on his theory of retribution, he is attributing to the superior Powers. Men, so far from deducing from experience the theory that retribution strikes the guilty, deduce just the contrary one, and fill their literatures with proverbs telling how the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge; how the consequences of evil follow a course which is not direct retribution, but covers the unoffending also. And if this doctrine of visible retribution is not the lesson of experience, certainly it is not that of theology. With the possible and partial exception of popular Judaism, and of that strange subsection of Evangelicism whose followers believe that they make money or incur bankruptcy in propotion to their fear of God or love for the world—there is such a class, though our readers may not believe it—no theology worthy of the name has ever taught retribution or reward in "An Old Cambrian's" sense. The lower creeds, as we have pointed out, teach that God's wrath, being evoked, will fall, but do not teach that it will fall on the guilty only or at all; while the higher always make the mental emotion, and not the act, the essence of the wrong, and therefore cannot teach inevitable consequences. They do not teach the superfluous doctrine that if you put your finger in the candle it will burn you, but that if you put your finger in the candle wickedly, and do not repent the wickedness, the fire will burn you, and that not here, but hereafter.

Whence, then, did men obtain an idea which is as much opposed to experience as the idea that the sun does not rise and set, yet which survives all evidence, and that in so strong a form that, as we have said no man probably ever lived who was entirely without it,—who did not think, when he heard of a great catastrophe which included the wicked, that it was the direct result of their wickedness? Is it not at all events probable that this is one of the innate thoughts, naturally consequent on the other innate thought that right and wrong differ, and like that sense of difference, surviving all doubts raised either by experience or by early teaching? Wrong is not right, therefore must not win: retribution, if not here, then elsewhere,—why should not that be as intuitional an idea as the other one that safety is not danger which we all see in the child's instinctive and not experienced fear of falling out of its nurse's arms? That the idea is false, so far as this world is concerned, is not only no proof that it is not intuitional, but is the very best proof that it is, inasmuch as that in holding it reverses the teaching of experience, and in the case of a vast mass of men, the bad, who hold the idea at least as strongly as the good, reverses it in spite of his own decided inclination to believe that experience is right. The idea survives, till men like Dr. Fraser, who know that the rain falls alike on the just and the unjust, who believe steadfastly that it is not here that we are to look for justice, who are aware that the massacre of Scio was a success, still cannot resist a hope amounting to a belief that the atrocities in Bulgaria will be visited visibly and quickly on the Turkish Empire; till we ourselves who write this *feel* the belief as strongly as any, even while we point out that the only reason for feeling it is that intuitional sense of the relation between right and wrong for which experience and history afford so slight a warranty. Cruelty is the greatest of the crimes against our fellow-creatures, but cruelty has not always failed.

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9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pale Capsule (our own), pale and dry		29 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate		31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry		33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior		37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs		35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule		20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended		22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids		24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal		34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry		46 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868		0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality		40 0	21 8
Do do in Magnums		70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids		15 0	...
FREMINET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0		21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0		27 8
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0		26 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8		14 8

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	16 0	8 12	
PAUILLAC ,,	17 0	9 8	
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 8	8 12	
MARGAUX D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	
SAUTERNE ,,	17 8	9 12	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne		22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TERNOE		23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)		27 0	15 0
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)		27 0	15 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0	
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 8	11 8	
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH		22 0	..
RHENISH		18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL		20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN		22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1		24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER		24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN		28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER		28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER		38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM		24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2		18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)		30 0	..
SCHARLACHSBERG		32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH		38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL		21 0	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
,, RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve		32 0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended		28 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star		24 0	..
Do do ** Stars		26 0	..
Do do *** Stars		28 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star		28 0	..
Do. ** two Stars		32 0	..
Do. *** three Stars		34 0	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star		27 0	..
Do do in Magnums			15 ..
Do ** one Star Flasks			.. ..
Do ** two Stars		29 0	..
Do *** three ,,		32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star		23 0	..
Do ** Stars		25 0	..
Do *** Stars		27 0	..
Do V.O.S recommended		35 0	..
ROUYER, GUILLET'S		21 0	+ ..
Do.		16 8	+ Flasks..
Do.		9 0	+ ½ ,, ..
Do.		29 0	++ ..
Do.		32 0	++ .....
EXSHAW'S No. 1		39 8	..
Do No. 2		23 0	..
DENNIS MOUNIE'S		27 0	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s		17 8	9 8
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks		26 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's		14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch		23 0	..
RUM, Jamaica		22 ..	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)		30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle		7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle		5 8	3 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS		...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS		20 0	..
BITTERS GIRONDIN		20 0	.. ..
GINGER WINE, best		16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest		40 0	25 0
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do do		40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY		18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS		12 0	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Sarmiol's)		15 0	
VICHY LOZENGES per Box		1 8	

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co	6 8	4 8	
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...	
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	6 8	4 8	

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their good, to see that the weights agrees with the Railway Receipt.*

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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

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ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STINK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and
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Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.
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ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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